

to help Hispanic families in danger of foreclosure, and my office has held a number of housing workshops to help Latino homeowners avoid mortgage scams and stay out of foreclosure.

Important credit card reforms went into effect this summer that protect consumers from crippling late fees, protect college students from predatory lenders, and protect families from having to pay a fee to simply pay a bill.

And just a week before last year's Hispanic Heritage Month started, Sonia Sotomayor heard her first case as a Supreme Court Justice.

We're going to make this year even better. Hispanic Heritage Month is as much about the past as it is about the future. It is as much about honoring tradition as it is securing a legacy of honor for the next generation.

I will continue fighting for tough, fair and practical immigration reforms, including giving the children of immigrants the opportunity to serve America—the only nation they have ever called home—and to earn an education and contribute to our society.

I believe that everyone who grows up as an American and wants a quality American education should have the chance to pursue it. And I know our economy will not recover if we don't give everyone the opportunity to repair it.

REMEMBERING JOHN W. KLUGE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on Tuesday, September 7, 2010, John Kluge passed away at a family home in Charlottesville, VA. He was 95.

Mr. Kluge was a successful businessman who parlayed the money he earned from a Fritos franchise into a multibillion-dollar communications company, Metromedia. This conglomerate grew to include 7 television stations, 14 radio stations, outdoor advertising, the Harlem Globetrotters, the Ice Capades, radio paging and mobile telephones.

Mr. Kluge was born on September 21, 1914, in Chemnitz, Germany. His father died in World War I. After his mother remarried, John was brought to America in 1922 by his German-American stepfather to live in Detroit. He began work at the age of 10, working for his stepfather's family contracting business. At the age of 14, he left home to live in the house of a schoolteacher, driving by his desire to have an education.

He worked hard to learn and speak well the English language and get the grades he needed in high school to win a scholarship to college. He first attended Detroit City College, which was later renamed Wayne State University, and transferred to Columbia University when he was offered a full scholarship and living expenses. He graduated from Columbia in 1937 and went to work for a small paper company in Detroit. Within 3 years he went from shipping clerk to vice president and part owner.

After serving in Army intelligence in World War II, he turned to broadcasting and, with a partner, created the radio station WGAY in Silver Spring, MD, in 1946. In the 1950s he acquired radio stations in St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, Buffalo, Tulsa, Nashville, Pittsburgh and Orlando, FL. Meanwhile, he invested in real estate and expanded the New England Fritos Corporation, which he founded in 1947 to distribute Fritos and Cheetos in the Northeast, adding Fleischmann's yeast, Blue Bonnet margarine and Wrigley's chewing gum to his distribution network.

In 1951 he formed a food brokerage company, expanding it in 1956 in a partnership with David Finkelstein, and augmented his fortune selling the products of companies like General Foods and Coca-Cola to supermarket chains.

Mr. Kluge served on the boards of numerous companies, including Occidental Petroleum, Orion Pictures, Conair and the Waldorf-Astoria Corporation, as well as many charitable groups, including United Cerebral Palsy.

His philanthropy was prodigious. The beneficiaries of his gifts included Columbia University and the University of Virginia.

Mr. Kluge also contributed to the restoration of Ellis Island and in 2000 gave \$73 million to the Library of Congress, which established the Kluge Prize for the Study of Humanities.

In his business endeavors, Mr. Kluge savored the chance to move into new areas of high technology and often took Wall Street by surprise with some of his commercial decisions. He never lost his zest for developing new businesses or his taste for complex financial deals. Mr. Kluge once said, "I love the work because it taxes your mind."

At the time of his death, Mr. Kluge was deeply involved in a new biological cancer treatment that has a positive effect on multiple organ cancers, with no side effects. He also was engaged in a new treatment for diabetes.

He is survived by his wife Maria, sons John, Jr. and Joseph, a daughter Samantha, a grandson Jack, and stepchildren Jeannette Brophy, Peter Townsend, and Diane Zeier.

EXTENDING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, when the earthquake on Wall Street sent shockwaves throughout the country, Nevada got hit the worst. The economic collapse took down our housing and job markets along with it.

When so many Nevadans lost their jobs, they lost much more than just a place to go to work in the morning. They lost their incomes, their savings and their retirement security. Many lost their gas money and their grocery money. Some lost their children's tuition payments. They have lost a meas-

ure of dignity. All of this through no fault of their own.

But even after losing so much, they haven't lost hope. Now they wake up every morning and look for new work, a new way to support their families.

It hasn't been easy. Jobs are harder to come by today than at any other time in recent memory. The Labor Department reports there is only one open job in America for every five Americans desperate to fill it. As a result, nearly half of the unemployed in this country have been out of work for 6 months or longer.

One of those people is Scott Headrick of Las Vegas. Scott's been out of work for more than two years. He wrote me recently because he's angry how some on the other side are trying for political reasons to stigmatize and demonize the unemployed.

He has good reason to be upset. One of the top Republicans in the Senate called unemployment assistance a "disincentive for them to seek new work." Another senior Republican Senator said these Americans—people who want nothing more than to find a new job—"don't want to go look for work." And a third senior Republican Senator argued, "We should not be giving cash to people who basically are just going to blow it on drugs." That's a direct quote. Others have made the absurd allegation that you can make more money on unemployment than through a honest day's work.

These comments are not only offensive; they're also dead wrong. And that's why Scott was so upset. He wrote me the following:

"I've been unemployed since July 2008 and have not been able to obtain a position at a supermarket packing groceries. I've been religiously seeking, searching and applying for work without any luck. I have since left my family in Las Vegas, a wife and five children, to look for work in other states and again, without any luck."

While people like Scott seek, search and apply for work, they rely on unemployment insurance to get by. No one gets rich off of unemployment checks. They merely provide a fraction of one's old income to help keep food on the table this week, and keep a roof over a head this month, and keep the heat on this winter.

Unemployment insurance doesn't only help the out-of-work make ends meet—it can also help our economy recover. Respected economist Mark Zandi calculated that every time a dollar goes out in an unemployment check, \$1.61 comes back into the economy. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that number could actually be as high as two dollars, meaning we double our investment.

It is easy to see why. When you are desperate, you don't keep that check under your mattress. You turn around

and spend the money. You immediately pay your bills and go to the store and keep up with your mortgage payments.

You spend it on the basics and the bare necessities while you look for work. The money goes right back into the economy, which strengthens it, fuels growth and ultimately lets businesses create the very jobs the unemployed have been looking for, for so long.

But those benefits don't last forever. They expire. And in a crisis like today's, expiring benefits are leaving too many out in the cold. The Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation said that 22,000 Nevadans have exhausted both their state and federal benefits. Nationwide, that number reaches well into the millions.

I am proud to cosponsor Senator STABENOW's bill to help the hardest hit among us: out-of-work Americans who have exhausted their unemployment insurance. It is called the Americans Want to Work Act, and it is called that for a very good reason.

Contrary to the other side's reckless and heartless spin, the people we are trying to help want to find work. They're trying to find work. And they would much rather get a paycheck than an unemployment check.

These are people who have tried and tried to find work, who scour job listings, who send out résumés, who fill out applications, who go to interviews—but who haven't had any luck for weeks and months and, in some cases, years.

The Americans Want to Work Act recognizes that we can do more to help those who lost their jobs through no fault of their own.

First, it extends unemployment benefits for an additional 20 weeks—the longest extension ever to match the most painful crisis we've seen in generations.

Second, it takes the powerful and successful incentives we're giving businesses to hire and makes them even better. We passed a bill this year—the HIRE Act—that says to businesses: If you hire unemployed workers, we will give you a tax cut—you don't have to pay the Social Security payroll tax this year. These incentives are already working; businesses are starting to hire because of it. Senator STABENOW's bill will extend that tax credit through next year, too.

It will also double the tax credit we're giving businesses for keeping those previously long-term unemployed workers on the payroll for at least one year. The HIRE Act gave businesses a \$1,000 tax credit for each such new hire. Senator STABENOW's bill will raise that tax credit to \$2,000 for workers who have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

Hundreds of thousands of Nevadans and millions of Americans want to work. Like Scott Headrick, they seek, search and apply, but time and again they hear nothing but "no" in return. What a shame it is that they are hear-

ing the same answer from Republicans in the Senate when we propose sound legislation like this to give them a hand when they're hurting the most.

Americans need jobs. Nevadans need jobs. And it is our job to help them.

REMEMBERING SENATOR TED STEVENS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I offer my condolences to Catherine Stevens and to the entire family of Senator Ted Stevens and to the families of those who also lost their lives in that tragic August 9 accident.

I knew Ted for many years and will always remember his devotion to the U.S. Senate and, of course, to the State of Alaska. Ted tirelessly committed himself to help transform Alaska into a modern State. Even if he had not become the longest serving Republican Senator in history, with a career spanning over 38 years, "Uncle Ted" would still have become an Alaskan legend. He was beloved throughout the State. And his love for his State was well known, from the largest cities to the smallest towns.

Ted devoted his whole life to public service. Before he was elected to Congress, Ted went through pilot training in Douglas, AZ, and earned his Army Air Corps wings in May 1944. For his service in World War II, he received the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Incidentally, Ted often told me of his appreciation for the time he spent training in Arizona, my home State. He often spoke, too, of the town of Wickenburg, AZ, where his wife is from.

During his time in the Senate, Ted became a master of Senate procedure. Republicans would often ask him to sit in the Presiding Officer's chair during an important vote because we knew he would handle all of the procedural details and intricacies perfectly.

Not only was he a good legislator, he was a tough legislator. Ted was not shy about inviting comparisons with the Incredible Hulk. When he debated an issue that meant a lot to him, he would wear his Incredible Hulk necktie. Indeed, that necktie saw many a political battle.

As much as I admired Ted for his tough side, I will most fondly recall his gentle spirit and his compassion for the people he was so proud to represent. His soft side and kind nature were so apparent I sometimes wondered how much of his feistier side was for effect.

It was an honor to have known him and a privilege to have served alongside him here in the Senate.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of a dedicated public servant and leader, Senator Ted Stevens. After a lifetime of unprecedented service to his State and Nation, Senator Stevens passed away in Alaska on August 9, 2010, at the age of 86. His death was a loss to the U.S. Senate, the State of Alaska, and the Nation.

A decorated World War II pilot who survived a deadly 1978 plane crash, Senator Stevens was the longest-serving Republican Senator in the Nation's history and Alaska's most beloved political figure. Known as a giant in the Senate and affectionately referred to as "Uncle Ted" by his constituents, Stevens helped usher Alaska into statehood in 1959 and was instrumental in its economic growth. He was first and foremost a devoted advocate of Alaska and its people.

Born in Indianapolis, IN, Senator Stevens attended Oregon State University before serving as an Air Force pilot in World War II. He went on to graduate from the University of California, Los Angeles—UCLA—with a bachelor of arts degree in political science, and from Harvard University with a juris doctor degree in law. After a successful career as a member of the Alaska House of Representatives, Stevens was appointed to the U.S. Senate, making him the third Senator in the State's history.

Senator Stevens is greatly admired for what he did during his four decades of service in the U.S. Senate. I had the pleasure of seeing the Senator in action on many occasions and particularly admired his deep commitment to working across the aisle to get things done. Senator Stevens was one of the Senate's most effective Members, both as a valuable ally and worthy opponent. Stevens' colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats alike, greatly enjoyed working with him and respected his views. We can all learn from the example he set.

I ask that the U.S. Senate join me in commemorating Senator Ted Stevens' lifelong dedication to the service of our country and to the State of Alaska. He was a courageous advocate for his State, and a dear friend who will be greatly missed by all.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise to submit to the Senate the seventh budget scorekeeping report for the 2010 budget resolution. The report, which covers fiscal year 2010, was prepared by the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended.

The report shows the effects of congressional action through September 24, 2010, and includes the effects of legislation enacted since I filed my last report for fiscal year 2010 in June. The new legislation includes:

Public Law 111-191, an act to amend the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to authorize advances from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill;

Public Law 111-192, Preservation of Access to Care for Medicare Beneficiaries and Pension Relief Act of 2010;

Public Law 111-197, Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2010, Part II;

Public Law 111-198, Homebuyer Assistance and Improvement Act of 2010;

Public Law 111-205, Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2010;